

**General Permit to Operate and/or Construct
Dry Cleaning Facilities**

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General Permit to Operate and/or Construct Dry Cleaning Facilities

Section 1. Authority [A.R.S. § 49-480.J] [County Rules 200 and 230]

This General Permit is authorized by Rule 200 and Rule 230 of the Maricopa County Air Pollution Control Regulations (Rules) pursuant to Section 49-480.J of the Arizona Revised Statutes. In that the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality has not issued a general permit for a Dry Cleaning Operation in Maricopa County as defined herein, the Maricopa County Environmental Services Department (Department) is authorized to issue this General Permit.

Section 2. Definitions [40 CFR 63.321]

Unless otherwise specified in Sections 7 and 8, the following definitions shall apply to this permit:

- A. Ancillary equipment means the equipment used with a dry cleaning machine in a dry cleaning system including, but not limited to, emission control devices, pumps, filters, muck cookers, stills, solvent tanks, solvent containers, water separators, exhaust dampers, diverter valves, interconnecting piping, hoses and ducts.
- B. Articles means clothing, garments, textiles, fabrics, leather goods and the like, that are dry cleaned.
- C. Carbon Adsorber means a bed of activated carbon into which an air-perchloroethylene gas-vapor stream is routed and which adsorbs the perchloroethylene on the carbon.
- D. Colorimetric detector tube means a glass tube (sealed prior to use), containing material impregnated with a chemical that is sensitive to perchloroethylene and is designed to measure the concentration of perchloroethylene in air.
- E. Construction, for purposes of this permit, means the fabrication (onsite), erection, or installation of a dry cleaning system subject to this permit.
- F. Desorption means regeneration of a carbon adsorber by removal of the perchloroethylene adsorbed on the carbon.
- G. Diverter valve means a flow control device that prevents room air from passing through a refrigerated condenser when the door of the dry cleaning machine is open.
- H. Dry cleaning means the process of cleaning articles using perchloroethylene.
- I. Dry cleaning cycle means the washing and drying of articles in a dry-to-dry machine.
- J. Dry cleaning facility means an establishment with one or more dry cleaning systems.
- K. Dry cleaning machine means a dry-to-dry machine.
- L. Dry cleaning machine drum means the perforated container inside the dry cleaning machine that holds the articles during dry cleaning.
- M. Dry cleaning system means a dry-to-dry machine and its ancillary equipment.

- N. Dryer means a machine used to remove perchloroethylene from articles by tumbling them in a heated air stream (see reclaimer).
- O. Dry-to-dry machine means a one-machine dry cleaning operation in which washing and drying are performed in the same machine.
- P. Exhaust damper means a flow control device that prevents the air-perchloroethylene gas-vapor stream from exiting the dry cleaning machine into a carbon adsorber before room air is drawn into the dry cleaning machine.
- Q. Existing means commenced construction or reconstruction before December 9, 1991.
- R. Filter means a porous device through which perchloroethylene is passed to remove contaminants in suspension. Examples include, but are not limited to, lint filter (button trap), cartridge filter, tubular filter, regenerative filter, prefilter, polishing filter, and spin disc filter.
- S. Muck Cooker means a device for heating perchloroethylene-laden waste material to volatilize and recover perchloroethylene.
- T. New means commenced construction or reconstruction on or after December 9, 1991.
- U. Perceptible leaks mean any perchloroethylene vapor or liquid leaks that are obvious from:
- 1) The odor of perchloroethylene;
 - 2) Visual observation, such as pools or droplets of liquid; or
 - 3) The detection of gas flow by passing the fingers over the surface of the equipment.
- V. Perchloroethylene consumption means the total volume of perchloroethylene purchased based upon purchase receipts or other reliable measures.
- W. Reclaimer means a machine used to remove perchloroethylene from articles by tumbling them in a heated air stream (see dryer).
- X. Reconstruction, for the purposes of this permit, means replacement of a washer, dryer, or reclaimer; or replacement of any components of a dry cleaning system to such an extent that the fixed capital cost of the new components exceeds 50 percent of the fixed capital cost that would be required to construct a comparable new source.
- Y. Refrigerated condenser means a vapor recovery system into which an air-perchloroethylene gas-vapor stream is routed and the perchloroethylene is condensed by cooling the gas-vapor stream.
- Z. Refrigerated condenser coil means the coil containing the chilled liquid used to cool and condense the perchloroethylene.
- AA. Responsible official means one of the following:
- 1) For a corporation: A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision making functions for the corporation, or a duly authorize representative of such person if the representative is responsible for the overall operation of one or more dry cleaning facilities;

- 2) For a partnership: A general partner;
 - 3) For a sole proprietorship: The owner; or
 - 4) For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency: Either a principal executive officer or ranking official.
- BB. Source, for the purposes of this permit, means each dry cleaning facility.
- CC. Still means any device used to volatilize and recover perchloroethylene from contaminated perchloroethylene.
- DD. Temperature sensor means a thermometer or thermocouple used to measure temperature.
- EE. Washer means a machine used to clean articles by immersing them in perchloroethylene. This includes a dry-to-dry machine and reclaimer(s).
- FF. Water separator means any device used to recover water from a water-perchloroethylene mixture.
- GG. Year or Yearly means any consecutive 12-month period of time.

Section 3. Authorization under This General Permit

Any dry cleaning operation shall be eligible for coverage under this General Permit if the operation meets the requirements as specified in Sections 5, 6, 7, and 8. However, if a dry cleaning operation does not meet the provisions of Sections 5, 6, 7, or 8, the operation will be considered ineligible for coverage and the applicant may be required by the Control Officer to obtain an individual source permit.

- A. Authority to Operate (ATO) or Construct [County Rule 230 § 303.3]

A facility is not covered by this General Permit unless a complete application for an ATO is filed with the Control Officer.

- B. Effective Date and Expiration Date of Authorization
[County Rules 210 § 302.1.a, 230 § 302.4, 306 and § 311.3]

This General Permit shall be valid for five years after the date it is signed by the Control Officer. All ATOs issued under this General Permit expire on the same date that this General Permit expires, regardless of when the ATO was issued. Any activity covered by this General Permit is authorized at the specified facility on the date the application is filed. The Control Officer will provide written notice of the expiration of this General Permit stating that the source must reapply for coverage. The Permittee may operate under the terms of this General Permit until the earlier of the date it submits a complete application for a new General Permit, or the filing deadline specified in the renewal notice sent by the Control Officer.

- C. Requirements to File an Application for an Individual Source Permit

- 1) Denial of an ATO [County Rule 230 § 303.3]

If the Control Officer notifies the Permittee that the application for coverage under the General Permit is denied, the applicant must file an individual source permit

application within 180 days of receipt of the denial notice.

2) Revocation of Authority to Operate [County Rule 230 § 311.1,3]

If an ATO has been issued and the Permittee is later notified by the Control Officer of the revocation of the authority to operate under this General Permit because of expiration, termination, or cancellation, the Permittee must file an application for an individual source permit. The application for an individual source permit must be filed within 180 days of receiving the notice from the Control Officer. The Permittee may continue to operate under this General Permit until the earlier of:

- a) The date that it submits a complete application for an individual source permit, or
- b) The date 180 days after receipt of the notice of expiration, termination, or cancellation.

D. Issuance of an Individual Source Permit [County Rule 230 § 307]

If the Control Officer issues an Individual Source Permit authorizing the same activity that is authorized by an ATO issued under this General Permit, the ATO shall become null and void on the date that the Individual Source Permit is issued.

Section 4. General Requirements

A. Compliance Required [County Rule 210 § 302.1.h.(1) and 230 § 302.4.a]

The Permittee shall comply with the conditions and provisions of this Permit, and all air quality requirements of the Federal Regulations, State Rules, and Maricopa County Rules. The Permittee shall halt or reduce activities if necessary to maintain compliance.

B. Facility Changes That Do Not Require a Non-Title V Permit Revision

- 1. Except for a physical change or change in the method of operation at a Dry Cleaning Facility requiring the Permittee to obtain an individual permit, or a change subject to logging or notice requirements in Conditions B.2 or B.3 of this Section, a change at a Dry Cleaning Facility shall not be subject to revision, notice, or logging requirements of this Condition. [County Rule 220 § 404.1]
- 2. The following changes may be made if the Permittee keeps on-site records of the changes according to Section 10 of this General Permit.
 - a. Changing process equipment, operating procedures, or making any other physical change if the permit requires the changes to be logged;
 - b. Engaging in any new exempted activity listed in County Rule 200, subsection 303.3(c), but not listed in the General Permit;
 - c. Replacing an item of air pollution control equipment listed in the permit with an identical (same model, different serial number) item. The Control Officer may require verification of efficiency of the new equipment by performance tests; and
 - d. Making a change that results in a decrease in actual emissions, if the Permittee wants to claim credit for the decrease in determining whether the Permittee has a net emissions increase for any purpose. The logged

information shall include a description of the change that will produce the decrease in actual emissions. A decrease that has not been logged is creditable only if the decrease is quantifiable, enforceable, and otherwise qualifies as a creditable decrease.

[County Rule 220 § 404.2.b,c,d & e]

3. The following changes may be made if the Permittee provides written notice to the Control Officer in advance of the change as provided below:
 - a. Making a physical change or a change in the method of operation that increases actual emissions more than 10% of the major source threshold for any conventional air pollutant but does not require a permit revision: 7 days;
 - b. Making any change that would trigger an applicable requirement that already exists in the permit: 30 days, unless otherwise required by an applicable requirement;
 - c. Making a change that amounts to reconstruction of the source or an affected facility: 7 days. For purposes of this subsection, reconstruction of a source or an affected facility shall be presumed if the fixed capital cost of the new components exceed 50% of the fixed capital cost of a comparable entirely new source or affected facility and the changes to the components have occurred over the 12 consecutive months beginning with commencement of construction; and
 - d. Making a change that will result in the emissions of a new regulated air pollutant above an applicable regulatory threshold, but that does not trigger a new applicable requirement for that source category: 30 days. For purposes of this requirement, an applicable regulatory threshold for a conventional air pollutant shall be 10% of the applicable major source threshold for that pollutant.

[County Rule 220 § 404.3.b,d,e & f]

4. For each change under Condition B.3 above, the written notice shall be by certified mail or hand delivery and shall be received by the Control Officer the minimum amount of time in advance of the change. Notifications of changes associated with emergency conditions, such as malfunctions necessitating the replacement of equipment, may be provided with less than required notice, but must be provided as far in advance of the change, or if advance notification is not practicable, as soon after the change, as possible.

[County Rule 220 § 404.4]

5. The written notice shall include:
 - a. When the proposed change will occur;
 - b. A description of the change;
 - c. Any change in emissions of regulated air pollutants; and
 - d. Any permit term or condition that is no longer applicable as a result of the change.

[County Rule 220 § 404.5]

6. Notwithstanding any other Condition of this General Permit, the Control Officer may require the Permittee to obtain a new ATO or an individual permit for any change that, when considered together with any other changes submitted by the same facility under this Condition over a 5 year term, constitutes a change under Condition B.2 above.

[County Rule 220 § 404.6]

7. If a source change is described under both Condition B.2 and B.3 of this section, the source shall comply with Condition B.3 of this section.
[County Rule 220 § 404.7]

8. If a source change is described under both Conditions B.3 and County Rule 220 section 403.1, the Permittee shall apply for a new ATO.
[County Rule 220 § 404.8]

9. A Permittee may implement any change under Condition B.3 above without the required notice by applying for a new ATO.
[County Rule 220 § 404.9]

C. Pay Applicable Fees [County Rule 280]

Sources applying for and operating under an ATO for this General Permit shall pay all fees to the Control Officer pursuant to Rule 280 of the Maricopa County Air Pollution Control Regulations.

D. Posting of a Permit [County Rule 200 § 311]

The Permittee shall post a copy of the ATO at the covered facility in such a manner as to be clearly visible. A complete copy of the General Permit and the original ATO shall be kept on the site during the life of the permit.

E. Property Rights [County Rule 210 § 302.1.h.(4) and 230 § 302.4.a]

This General Permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.

F. Right to Entry and Inspection [County Rule 220 § 302.17,18,19,20,21]

For the purpose of assuring compliance with this General Permit, the Permittee shall allow the Control Officer or authorized representative, upon presentation of proper credentials:

- 1) To enter upon the Permittee's premises where the source is located or emissions-related activity is conducted, or where records are required to be kept pursuant to the conditions of this Permit, and
- 2) To have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this General Permit, and
- 3) To inspect any source, at reasonable times, equipment (including monitoring and air pollution control devices), practices or operations regulated or required in this General Permit, and
- 4) To sample or monitor, at reasonable times, substances or parameters for the purpose of assuring compliance with this General Permit or other applicable requirements, and
- 5) To record any inspection by use of written, electronic, magnetic, and photographic media.

G. Severability [County Rule 210 § 302.1.g and 230 § 302.4.a]

The provisions of this General Permit are severable and, if any provision of this General Permit is held invalid, the remainder of this General Permit shall remain valid.

Section 5. Low Volume Perchloroethylene Dry Cleaning

A. Applicability [40 CFR 63.320(d)]

This Section is applicable to dry cleaning facilities that are comprised of dry-to-dry perchloroethylene dry cleaning systems that consume less than 530 liters (140 gallons) of perchloroethylene per year, as determined in accordance with Condition C.2) of this Section.

B. Operational Limitations and Standards [Material Permit Conditions are identified by underlines and italics]

- 1) *The Permittee shall close the door of each dry cleaning machine immediately after transferring articles to or from the machine, and shall keep the door closed at all other times.* [County Rule 100 § 200.63.a.(3)(b)] [40 CFR 63.322 (c)]
- 2) *The Permittee shall operate and maintain each dry-cleaning system according to the manufacturers' specifications and recommendations.* [County Rule 100 § 200.63.a.(3)(b)] [40 CFR 63.322(d)]
- 3) *The Permittee shall drain all cartridge filters in their housing, or other sealed container, for a minimum of 24 hours before removal from the dry cleaning facility.* [County Rule 100 § 200.63.a.(3)(b)] [40 CFR 63.322(i)]
- 4) *The Permittee shall store all perchloroethylene and wastes that contain perchloroethylene in solvent tanks or solvent containers with no perceptible leaks.* [County Rule 100 § 200.63.a.(3)(b)] [40 CFR 63.322(j)]
- 5) *The Permittee shall repair all perceptible leaks detected under Condition C.1) of this Section within 24 hours. If repair parts must be ordered, either a written or verbal order for those parts shall be initiated within 2 working days of detecting such a leak. Such repair parts shall be installed within 5 working days after receipt.* [County Rule 100 § 200.63.a.(3)(b)] [40 CFR 63.222(m)]

C. Periodic Monitoring Requirements

- 1) The Permittee shall inspect the following components every fourteen (14) days for perceptible leaks while the dry cleaning system is operating:
 - a) Hose and pipe connections, fittings, couplings, and valves;
 - b) Door gaskets and seatings;
 - c) Filter gaskets and seatings;
 - d) Pumps;
 - e) Solvent tanks and containers;
 - f) Water separators;
 - g) Muck cookers;
 - h) Stills;
 - i) Exhaust dampers;
 - j) Diverter valves; and
 - k) Cartridge filter housings.

[40 CFR 63.322(k), (l)]

- 2) The Permittee shall calculate the yearly perchloroethylene consumption by summing the volume of all perchloroethylene purchases made in each of the previous twelve (12) months, as recorded in Condition D.1) of this Section. If no perchloroethylene was purchased in a given month, the perchloroethylene consumption for that month is zero gallons. [40 CFR 63.323(d)]

D. Record Keeping Requirements

- 1) The Permittee shall maintain records of the receipts of the perchloroethylene purchases as well as logs of the following information on site and available upon request for at least 5 years:
 - a) The Permittee shall maintain records of the volume of perchloroethylene purchased each month. If no perchloroethylene is purchased during a given month, then the Permittee shall enter zero gallons in the record.
 - b) The Permittee shall maintain records of the calculation and results of the yearly perchloroethylene consumption determined on the first day of each month as specified in Condition C.2) of this Section.
 - c) The Permittee shall record the dates upon which the dry cleaning system components are inspected for perceptible leaks in accordance with Condition C.1) of this Section. The Permittee shall also record the name or location of the dry cleaning system components where perceptible leaks are detected.
 - d) The Permittee shall record the dates of repair and records of written or verbal orders for repair parts in accordance with Condition B.5) of this Section.[40 CFR 63.324(d)(1), (2), (3), and (4)]
- 2) The Permittee shall retain onsite, a copy of the design specifications and the operating manuals for each dry cleaning system and each emission control device located at the dry cleaning facility. [40 CFR 63.324(e)]

E. New Source Reporting Requirement [40 CFR 63.320(b), 40 CFR 63.324(b)]

Within 30 days of initial startup of any new perchloroethylene dry cleaner, the Permittee shall submit by registered mail, a notification of compliance status providing the following information to the Maricopa County Environmental Services Department, Attn: Small Source Compliance Supervisor:

- 1) The yearly perchloroethylene solvent consumption limit based upon the yearly solvent consumption calculated according to Condition C.2) of this Section; and
- 2) A statement concerning whether or not the Permittee is in compliance with Conditions B.1), B.2), B.3), B.4), B.5), and C.1)a) of this Section.

F. Growth Requirement [County Rule 220 § 404.3.d] [40 CFR 63.320(f)]

If the total yearly perchloroethylene consumption shows that the Permittee has exceeded the threshold of 530 liters of perchloroethylene in a year, the Permittee shall comply with Section 6 of this General Permit within 180 days from the date the Permittee has

determined that the facility has exceeded the threshold in perchloroethylene consumption. In addition, the Permittee shall send written notification of the change in operating scenarios to the Maricopa County Environmental Services Department, Attn.: Small Source Compliance Supervisor, within 30 days from the date that the Permittee has determined that the facility has exceeded the 530 liters per year threshold.

Section 6. High Volume Perchloroethylene Dry Cleaning

A. Applicability

This Section applies to any perchloroethylene dry cleaning facility that consumes more than 530 liters (140 gallons) of perchloroethylene each year, and is comprised of dry-to-dry machinery that can be classified as:

- 1) Existing Machines [40 CFR 63.320(c)]

Each perchloroethylene dry cleaning facility that commenced construction or reconstruction before December 9, 1991; or

- 2) New Perchloroethylene Machines [40 CFR 63.320(b)]

Each perchloroethylene dry cleaning facility that commences construction or reconstruction on or after December 9, 1991, except for dry cleaning systems complying with Section 112(i)(2) of the Clean Air Act.

B. Operational Limitations and Standards

[Material Permit Conditions are identified by underlines and italics]

- 1) *The Permittee shall not consume more than 8,000 liters (2,100 gallons) of perchloroethylene per year, as determined in accordance with Condition C.4) of this Section.* [County Rule 100 § 200.63.a.(3)(a)] [40 CFR 63.320(g)(1)]

- 2) Existing Equipment shall comply with either of the following conditions:

- a) *Route the air-perchloroethylene gas-vapor stream contained within each dry cleaning machine and ancillary equipment through a refrigerated condenser.*

- b) *Route the air-perchloroethylene gas-vapor stream contained within each dry cleaning machine and ancillary equipment through a carbon adsorber installed on the dry cleaning machine prior to September 22, 1993.*

[County Rule 100 § 200.63.a.(3)(b)] [40 CFR 63.322(a)(1) & (2)]

- 3) *New dry-to-dry machinery and its ancillary equipment shall route the air-perchloroethylene gas-vapor stream contained within each dry cleaning machine through a refrigerated condenser.*

[County Rule 100 § 200.63.a.(3)(b)] [40 CFR 63.322(b)(1)]

- 4) *The Permittee shall close the door of each dry cleaning machine immediately after transferring articles to or from the machine, and shall keep the door closed at all other times.* [County Rule 100 § 200.63.a.(3)(b)] [40 CFR 63.322 (c)]

- 5) *The Permittee shall operate and maintain each dry-cleaning system according to*

the manufacturers' specifications and recommendations.

[County Rule 100 § 200.63.a.(3)(b)] [40 CFR 63.322(d)]

6) Conditions Specific to Refrigerated Condensers

Each refrigerated condenser used for the purposes of complying with Condition B.2)a) or B.3) of this Section shall be:

a) Operated to not vent or release the air-perchloroethylene gas-vapor stream contained within the dry cleaning machine to the atmosphere while the dry cleaning machine drum is rotating;

b) Monitored according to Condition C.2)a) of this Section; and

c) Operated with a diverter valve, which prevents air drawn into the dry cleaning machine when the door of the machine is open from passing through the refrigerated condenser.

[County Rule 100 § 200.63.a.(3)(b)] [40 CFR 63.322(e)]

7) Conditions Specific to Carbon Adsorbers

Each carbon adsorber used for the purposes of complying with Condition B.2)b) of this Section shall:

a) Not be bypassed to vent or release any air-perchloroethylene gas-vapor stream to the atmosphere at any time; and

b) Be monitored according to the applicable requirements in Condition C.3) of this Section.

[County Rule 100 § 200.63.a.(3)(b)] [40 CFR 63.322(g)]

8) The Permittee shall drain all cartridge filters in their housing, or other sealed container, for a minimum of 24 hours before removal from the dry cleaning facility.

[County Rule 100 § 200.63.a.(3)(b)] [40 CFR 63.322(i)]

9) The Permittee shall store all perchloroethylene and wastes that contain perchloroethylene in solvent tanks or solvent containers with no perceptible leaks.

[County Rule 100 § 200.63.a.(3)(b)] [40 CFR 63.322(j)]

10) The Permittee shall repair all perceptible leaks detected under Condition C.1) of this Section within 24 hours. If repair parts must be ordered, either a written or verbal order for those parts shall be initiated within 2 working days of detecting such a leak. Such repair parts shall be installed within 5 working days after receipt.

[County Rule 100 § 200.63.a.(3)(b)] [40 CFR 63.222(m)]

11) If parameter values monitored under Conditions B.6), and B.7) of this Section do not meet the values specified in conditions in Conditions C.2) and C.3) of this Section, adjustments or repairs shall be made to the dry cleaning system or control device in order to meet those values. If repair parts must be ordered, either a written or verbal order for such parts shall be initiated within 2 working days of detecting such a parameter value. Such repair parts shall be installed within 5 working days after receipt.

[County Rule 100 § 200.63.a.(3)(b)] [40 CFR 63.322(n)]

C. Periodic Monitoring Requirements

- 1) The Permittee shall inspect the following components weekly for perceptible leaks while the dry cleaning system is operating:

- a) Hose and pipe connections, fittings, couplings, and valves;
- b) Door gaskets and seatings;
- c) Filter gaskets and seatings;
- d) Pumps;
- e) Solvent tanks and containers;
- f) Water separators;
- g) Muck cookers;
- h) Stills;
- i) Exhaust dampers;
- j) Diverter valves; and
- k) Cartridge filter housings.

[40 CFR 63.322(k)]

- 2) Conditions Specific to Refrigerator Condensers [40 CFR 63.323(a)(1)]

When a refrigerated condenser is used to comply with Condition B.2)a) or B.3) of this Section, the Permittee shall measure the temperature of the air-perchloroethylene gas-vapor stream on the outlet side of the refrigerated condenser on a dry-to-dry machine, dryer, or reclaimer weekly with a temperature sensor to determine if it is equal to or less than 7.2°C (45°F). The temperature sensor shall be used according to the manufacturer's instructions and shall be designed to measure a temperature of 7.2°C (45°F) to an accuracy of +/- 1.1°C (+/- 2°F).

- 3) Conditions Specific to Carbon Adsorbers [40 CFR 63.323(b)]

When a carbon adsorber is used to comply with Condition B.2)b) of this Section, the Permittee shall measure the concentration of perchloroethylene in the exhaust of the carbon adsorber weekly with a colorimetric detector tube, while the dry cleaning machine is venting to that carbon adsorber at the end of the last dry cleaning cycle prior to desorption of that carbon adsorber to determine that the perchloroethylene concentration in the exhaust is equal to or less than 100 parts per million by volume. The owner or operator shall:

- a) Use a colorimetric detector tube designed to measure a concentration of 100 parts per million by volume of perchloroethylene in air to an accuracy of +/- 25 parts per million by volume; and
- b) Use the colorimetric detector tube according to the manufacturer's instructions; and
- c) Provide a sampling port for monitoring within the exhaust outlet of the carbon adsorber that is easily accessible and located at least 8 stack or duct diameters downstream from any flow disturbance such as a bend, expansion, contraction, or outlet; downstream from no other inlet; and 2 stack or duct diameters upstream from any flow disturbance such as a bend, expansion, contraction, inlet, or outlet.

- 4) The Permittee shall calculate the yearly perchloroethylene consumption by

summing the volume of all perchloroethylene purchases made in each of the previous twelve (12) months, as recorded in Condition D.1) of this Section. If no perchloroethylene was purchased in a given month, the perchloroethylene consumption for that month is zero gallons. [40 CFR 63.323(d)]

D. Record Keeping Requirements

- 1) The Permittee shall keep receipts of perchloroethylene purchases and a log of the following information and maintain such information on site and show it upon request for a period of 5 years: [40 CFR 63.324(d)]
 - a) The volume of perchloroethylene purchased each month by the dry cleaning facility as recorded from perchloroethylene purchases; if no perchloroethylene is purchased during a given month then the Permittee would enter zero gallons into the log;
 - b) The calculation and result of the yearly perchloroethylene consumption determined on the first day of each month as specified in Condition C.4) of this Section.
 - c) The dates when the dry cleaning system components are inspected for perceptible leaks, as specified in Conditions C.1) of this Section, as well as the name or location of dry cleaning system components where perceptible leaks are detected;
 - d) The dates of repair and records of written or verbal orders for repair parts to monitor for compliance with Conditions B.10) and B.11) of this Section;
 - e) The date and temperature sensor monitoring results, as specified in Condition C.2) of this Section if a refrigerated condenser is used to comply with Condition B.2)a) or B.3) of this Section; and
 - f) The date and colorimetric detector tube monitoring results, as specified in Condition C.3) of this Section, if a carbon adsorber is used to comply with Permit Condition B.2)b) of this Section.
- 2) The Permittee shall retain onsite a copy of the design specifications and the operating manuals for each dry cleaning system and each emission control device located at the dry cleaning facility. [40 CFR 63.324(e)]

E. New Source Reporting Requirement [40 CFR 63.320(b), 40 CFR 63.324(b)]

Within 30 days of initial startup of any new perchloroethylene dry cleaner, the Permittee shall submit by registered mail, a notification of compliance status providing the following information to the Maricopa County Environmental Services Department, Attn. Small Source Compliance Supervisor:

- 1) The yearly perchloroethylene solvent consumption limit based upon the yearly solvent consumption calculated according to Condition D.4) of this Section; and
- 2) A statement concerning whether or not the Permittee is in compliance with Conditions B.2), B.3), B.4), B.5), B.6), B.7), B.8), B.9), B.10), B.11), and C.1) of this Section

Section 7. Petroleum Solvent Dry Cleaning

A. Applicability [County Rule 333 § 102]

- 1) This Section applies to petroleum solvent dry cleaning facilities that have a total manufacturer's rated dryer capacity of less than 84 pounds and are comprised of the following petroleum solvent equipment:
 - a) Washers,
 - b) Dryers,
 - c) Solvent filters,
 - d) Settling tanks,
 - e) Vacuum stills, and
 - f) Other containers and conveyors of petroleum solvents.
- 2) This Section also applies to the following petroleum solvent dry cleaning facilities, even if the facility is comprised of equipment that has a total manufacturer's dryer capacity greater than or equal to 84 pounds:
 - a) All petroleum dry cleaning facilities that commenced construction or reconstruction before December 14, 1982; and
 - b) All petroleum dry cleaning facilities that were installed between December 14, 1982, and September 21, 1984 that:
 - (1) Have a total manufacturer's rated dry capacity of 84 pounds or more; and
 - (2) Use less than 4,700 gallons of petroleum solvents per year as determined in accordance with Condition E of this Section.

B. Definitions [SIP Rule 333 § 200] [County Rule 333 § 200]

For the purposes of this Section, the following definitions shall apply:

- 1) Cartridge filter means any perforated canister containing filtration paper, fabric and/or activated carbon that is used in a pressurized system to remove solid particles and fugitive dyes from soil-laden solvent.
- 2) Containers and Conveyors of solvent means any piping, ductwork, pumps, storage tanks, and other ancillary equipment that are associated with the installation and operation of washers, dryers, filters, stills and settling tanks.
- 3) Dry cleaning means the process for the cleaning of textiles and fabric products in which articles are washed in nonaqueous solvent and then dried by exposure to a heated air stream.
- 4) Perceptible leaks means any petroleum solvent vapor, mist, or liquid leaks that are conspicuous from visual observation, such as pools or droplets of liquid, or buckets or barrels of solvent or solvent-laden waste standing open to the atmosphere.
- 5) Petroleum solvent means volatile organic compounds commonly produced by

petroleum distillation, primarily comprising a hydrocarbon range of 8 to 12 carbon atoms per organic molecule.

- 6) Solvent recovery dryer means a class of dry cleaning dryers that employs a condenser to liquefy and recover solvent vapors evaporating in a closed-loop recirculating stream of heated air.
- 7) Volatile Organic Compound means any organic compound, excluding the following organic compounds, which have been designated by the EPA as having negligible photochemical reactivity:
 - a) Methane;
 - b) Ethane;
 - c) Methylene chloride (dichloromethane);
 - d) 1,1,1-trichloroethane;
 - e) trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11)
 - f) dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12);
 - g) chlorodifluoromethane (CFC-22);
 - h) 1,1,2-trichlorotrifluoroethane (CFC-113);
 - i) 1,2-dichlorotetrafluoroethane (CFC-114);
 - j) chloropentafluoroethane (CFC-15);
 - k) trifluoromethane (FC-23);
 - l) 2,2-dichloro-1,1,1-trifluoroethane (HCFC-123);
 - m) 2-chloro-1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HCFC-124);
 - n) 1,1,-dichloro-1-1fluoroethane (HCFC-141b);
 - o) 1-chloro-1,1,-difluoroethane (HCFC-142b);
 - p) pentafluoroethane (HFC-125);
 - q) 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134);
 - r) 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HCF-134a);
 - s) 1,1,1-trifluoroethane (HFC-143a);
 - t) 1,1-difluoroethane (HFC-152a); and]
 - u) all completely fluorinated, completely saturated alkanes, ethers, and tertiary amines.

C. Operational Limitations and Standards

[Material Permit Conditions are identified by underlines and italics]

- 1) *The Permittee shall not have a total yearly petroleum solvent consumption greater than 25,900 liters (6,800 gallons) per year, as determined according to Condition D.1) of this Section.*
[County Rule 100 § 200.63.a.(3)(a) and 220 § 304.1]
- 2) *The Permittee shall not consume more than 615 gallons of petroleum solvents per month, as recorded in accordance with Condition D.2)a) below.*
[County Rule 100 § 200.63.a.(3)(a) and 220 § 304.1]
- 3) The Permittee shall not operate any dry cleaning equipment with perceptible leaks from any portion of the equipment, including, but not limited to:
[SIP Rule 333 § 301.1] [County Rule 333 § 301.1]
 - a) Hose connections;
 - b) Unions;
 - c) Couplings and valves;
 - d) Machine door gaskets and seating;

- e) Filter head gaskets and seating;
 - f) Pumps;
 - g) Base tanks and storage containers;
 - h) Water separators;
 - i) Filter sludge recovery;
 - j) Distillation units;
 - k) Diverter valves;
 - l) Solvent-moistened lint from lint basket; and
 - m) Cartridge filters.
- 4) The Permittee shall store all solvents in closed containers.
[SIP Rule 333 § 301.2] [County Rule 333 § 301.2]
- 5) The Permittee shall keep all washer and dryer traps, access doors, and any other parts of equipment where solvent may be exposed to the atmosphere, closed at all times except when required for proper operation or maintenance.
[SIP Rule 333 § 301.3] [County Rule 333 § 301.3]
- 6) Any petroleum filtration system shall be installed and operated in order to comply with at least one of the following:
- a) Reduce the volatile organic compounds in all filtration wastes to 2.2 pounds or less per 220 pounds of dry weight of articles cleaned, before disposal, and exposure to the atmosphere; or
 - b) Install and operate a cartridge filtration system and drain the filter cartridges in their sealed housings for eight hours or more before their removal; or
 - c) Place all discarded filtration material, including cartridges and particulate filter media, immediately in sealed containers and dispose of according to hazardous waste statutes.
[County Rule 333 § 301.4] [SIP Rule 333 § 301.4]
- 7) If the Permittee operates a petroleum solvent dry cleaning facility that was installed after July 13, 1988, the Permittee shall install, operate, and maintain a solvent recovery that recovers at least eighty-five (85) percent of the petroleum solvent by weight. In addition, the recovery cycle for the dryer shall not be terminated until the petroleum solvent flow rate from the water separator is 15 milliliters per minute or less.
[SIP Rule 333 § 302] [County Rule 100 §200.63.a.(3)(d),(e) and 333 § 302]

D. Periodic Monitoring and Record Keeping Requirements

- 1) The Permittee shall calculate the yearly petroleum solvents consumption by summing the volume of all petroleum solvents purchased in each of the previous twelve (12) months, as recorded in Condition D.2) of this Section.
[County Rule 220 § 302.7 and § 304.1.f]
- 2) The Permittee shall keep receipts of petroleum solvent purchases and a log of the following information on site and available upon request:
[County Rule 220 § 302.7 and § 304.1.f]
 - a) The volume of petroleum solvents purchased each month by the dry

cleaning facility as recorded from petroleum solvent purchases; if no petroleum solvents were purchased during a given month, then the Permittee would enter zero gallons into the log for that month; and

- b) The calculation and result of the yearly petroleum solvents consumption determined on the first day of each month as specified in Condition D.1) above;
- 3) The Permittee shall maintain on file, a MSDS stating the VOC content (in pounds per gallon or grams per liter) for all solvents and any other VOC containing materials. [County Rule 333 § 501.1] [SIP Rule 333 § 501.1]
- 4) The Permittee shall maintain monthly records of following:
 - a) The weight of clothing cleaned;
 - b) The amount of solvent-used;
 - c) The weight and type of material disposed of which contains any quantity of cleaning solvent; and
 - d) The name of the company receiving the disposed materials. [County Rule 333 § 501.2] [SIP Rule 333 § 501.2]
- 5) Should the Permittee choose to comply with Condition C.6)a) of this Section, the Permittee shall record the following calculation, as well as its results, on a monthly basis.

$$VOC\ wasted.=\left(\frac{Weight\ Disposed-Weight\ Filter}{Weight\ Clothes}\right)$$

Where:

VOC wasted = The weight of volatile organic compounds contained in all filtration wastes;
Weight Disposed = The weight of the material containing any quantity of cleaning solvent that is disposed of;
Weight Filter = The weight of the filtration material before use;
Weight Clothes = The weight of the clothing cleaned.
[County Rule 220 § 302.7]

- 6) Should the Permittee choose to comply with Condition C.6)b) of this Section, the Permittee shall record the date that the filter is removed, as well as the time that the filter begins draining, and the time that the draining is complete. [County Rule 220 § 302.7]
- 7) Should the Permittee choose to comply with Condition C.6)c) of this Section, the Permittee shall record the date and method of disposal of all filtration media. [County Rule 220 § 302.7]
- 8) Should the Permittee operate a petroleum solvent dry cleaning facility that was installed after July 13, 1988, the Permittee shall record the date, time and flow rate of petroleum solvent from the water separator when the recovery cycle is terminated. [County Rule 220 § 302.7]

E. Growth Requirement [County Rule 220 § 404.3.d] [40 CFR 60.620(b)]

If a petroleum solvent dry cleaning facility consisting of dryers with a total manufacturer's rated capacity of 84 pounds or greater exceeds the total yearly petroleum solvent consumption of 4700 gallons per year, the Permittee shall immediately comply with Section 8 of this General Permit. In addition, the Permittee shall send written notification of the change in operating scenarios to the Maricopa County Environmental Services Department, Attn.: Small Source Compliance Supervisor, within 30 days from the date that the Permittee has determined that the facility has exceeded the 4700 gallons per year petroleum solvent consumption threshold.

Section 8. New Source Performance Standards for Petroleum Dry Cleaners

A. Applicability [40 CFR 60.620]

- 1) The provisions of this Section are applicable to petroleum solvent dry cleaning facilities that commenced construction or modification after December 14, 1982; and have a total manufacturer's rated dryer capacity that is equal to or greater than 38 kilograms (84 pounds); and consist of the following equipment:

- a) Petroleum solvent dry cleaning dryers,
- b) Washers,
- c) Filters,
- d) Stills, and
- e) Settling tanks

The total manufacturer's rated dryer capacity shall be determined by summing the manufacturer's rated dryer capacity for each new and existing dryer that will be in service at any time after the proposed new source or modification commences operation.

- 2) If the petroleum solvent dry cleaning facility was installed between December 14, 1982, and September 21, 1984, and the facility has an annual solvent consumption level of less than 4,700 gallons per year, the Permittee is exempt from provisions of this Section, and shall comply with the conditions in Section 7.

B. Definitions [40 CFR 60.621]

- 1) Cartridge filter means a discrete filter unit containing both filter paper and activated carbon that traps and removes contaminants from petroleum solvent, together with the piping and ductwork used in the installation of this device.
- 2) Dryer means a machine used to remove petroleum solvent from articles of clothing or other textile or leather goods, after washing and removing of excess petroleum solvent, together with the piping and ductwork used in the installation of this device.
- 3) Manufacturer's rated dryer capacity means the dryer's rated capacity of articles, in pounds or kilograms of clothing articles per load, dry basis, that is typically found on each dryer on the manufacturer's name-plate or in the manufacturer's equipment specifications.
- 4) Perceptible leaks means any petroleum solvent vapor or liquid leaks that are conspicuous from visual observation or that bubble after application of a soap

solution, such as pools or droplets of liquid, open containers or solvent, or solvent laden waste standing open to the atmosphere.

- 5) Petroleum dry cleaner means a dry cleaning facility that uses petroleum solvent in combination washers, dryers, filters, stills and settling tanks.
- 6) Settling tank means a container that gravimetrically separates oils, grease and dirt from petroleum solvent, together with the piping and ductwork used in the installation of this device.
- 7) Solvent filter means a discrete solvent filter unit containing a porous medium that traps and removes contaminants from petroleum solvent, together with the piping and ductwork used in the installation of this device.
- 8) Solvent recovery dryer means a class of dry cleaning dryers that employs a condenser to condense and recover solvent vapors evaporated in a closed-loop stream of heated air, together with the piping and ductwork used in the installation of this device.
- 9) Still means a device used to volatilize, separate, and recover petroleum solvent from contaminated solvent, together with the piping and ductwork used in the installation of this device.
- 10) Washer means a machine that agitates fabric articles in a petroleum solvent bath and spins the articles to remove the solvent, together with the piping and ductwork used in the installation of this device.

C. Operational Limitations and Standards

[Material Permit Conditions are identified by underlines and italics]

- 1) *The Permittee shall not have a total yearly petroleum solvent consumption greater than 25,900 liters (6,800 gallons) per year, as determined according to Condition D.2) of this Section.*
[County Rule 100 § 200.63.a.(3)(a) and 220 § 304.1]
- 2) *The Permittee shall not consume more than 615 gallons of petroleum solvents per month, as determined in accordance with Condition D.3) below.*
[County Rule 100 § 200.63.a.(3)(a) and 220 § 304.1]
- 3) The Permittee shall only install solvent recovery dryers at the petroleum dry cleaning facility, and all solvent recovery dryers shall be properly installed, operated and maintained. [40 CFR 60.622(a)]
- 4) The Permittee shall only install cartridge filters when installing a filter at the petroleum dry cleaning facility., and all cartridge filters shall be drained in its sealed housing for at least eight hours prior to its removal. [40 CFR 60.622(b)]

D. Periodic Monitoring and Record Keeping Requirements

- 1) The Permittee shall maintain records of each performance test required under Condition E of this Section. [40 CFR 60.625]
- 2) The Permittee shall calculate the yearly petroleum solvent consumption by summing the volume of all petroleum solvents purchased in each of the previous

twelve (12) months, as recorded in Condition D.3) of this Section.

[County Rule 220 § 302.7 and § 304.1.f]

- 3) The Permittee shall keep receipts of petroleum solvent purchases and a log of the following information on site and available upon request:
 - a) The volume of petroleum solvent purchased each month by the dry cleaning facility as recorded from petroleum solvent purchases; if no petroleum solvents were purchased during a given month, then the Permittee would enter zero gallons into the log; and
 - b) The calculation and result of the yearly petroleum solvent consumption determined on the first day of each month as specified in Condition D.2).
[County Rule 220 § 302.7 and § 304.1.f]
- 4) The Permittee shall record the date that each filter is removed, as well as the time that the filter begins draining, and the time that the draining is complete.
[County Rule 230 § 302.7]

E. Testing Requirements

[40 CFR 60.624]

- 1) Within 180 days of issuance of an Authorization to Operate under this general permit, the Permittee shall perform an initial test to verify that the flow rate of recovered solvent from each solvent recovery dryer installed pursuant to Condition C.3) of this Section is no greater than 0.05 liters per minute.
 - a) Each performance test shall be conducted for at least two weeks during which time no less than 50 percent of the dryer loads shall be monitored for their final recovered flow rate. The Permittee shall measure the flow rate of recovered solvent from the outlet of the solvent water separator.
 - b) Near the end of the recovery cycle, the Permittee shall divert the entire flow of recovered solvent into a graduated cylinder. As the graduated cylinder collects the recovered solvents, the Permittee shall record the elapsed time interval in periods of no less than one (1) minute, and the volume of solvent in the graduated cylinder at that time.
 - c) The Permittee shall determine the recovered solvent flow rate by dividing the volume of recovered solvent collected by the period of time in which the volume of solvent was collected. If necessary, the Permittee shall then convert the resulting flow rate into units of liters per minute.
 - d) The Permittee shall continue monitoring the recovery cycle until the flow rate of the solvent is less than or equal to 0.05 liters per minute.
- 2) Upon completion of the recovery cycle, the Permittee shall record the type of articles cleaned and the total length of the recovery cycle.

Section 9. Fuel Burning Equipment

[Material Permit Conditions are identified by underlines and italics]

- A. *The maximum manufacturer's heat input rating of any single fuel burning piece of equipment shall be less than 10 million BTU/Hr.*

[County Rule 100 § 200.63.a.(3)(a) and 220 § 304.1]

- B. The maximum combined heat input rating for all fuel burning equipment (excluding internal combustion engines, which are not required to be covered by a permit) at the facility as a whole shall be less than 36 million BTU/Hr.
[County Rule 100 § 200.63.a.(3)(a) and 220 § 304.1]
- C. The Permittee shall only burn natural gas, propane, and butane as fuels in the fuel burning equipment.
[County Rule 241 § 302]

Section 10. General Logging and Reporting Requirements

- A. Logging Requirements [County Rule 220 § 501, 502, 503]
1. If the Permittee makes a change that requires logging, then the Permittee shall keep such log for 5 years from the date the source creates such log.
 2. If the Permittee makes a change that requires logging, then the Permittee shall perform such logging in indelible ink in a bound log book with sequentially numbered pages, or in any other form, including electronic format, if approved by the Control Officer. Each log entry shall include at least the following information:
 - a. A description of each change including:
 - (1) A description of any process change.
 - (2) A description of any equipment change, including both old and new equipment descriptions, model numbers, and serial numbers, or any other unique equipment number.
 - (3) A description of any process material change.
 - b. The date and time that the change occurred.
 - c. The provision of Section 4 Condition C.2 of this General Permit that authorizes the change to be made with logging.
 - d. The date the log entry was made and the first and last name of the person making the log entry.
 3. A copy of all logs required under Section 4 Condition C.2 of this General Permit shall be filed with the Control Officer within 30 days after each anniversary of the permit issue date. If no changes were made at the source requiring logging, a statement to that effect shall be filed instead.
- B. Certification of Truth, Accuracy, and Completeness
[County Rule 100 § 401 and 220 § 302.14]

Any document that is required to be submitted by this General Permit, including reports, shall contain a certification by the facility owner, or other responsible official as defined in County Rule 100 § 200.95, of truth, accuracy, and completeness. This certification and any other certification required under this permit shall state that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete.

- C. Emission Inventory [County Rule 100 § 505]

If notified by the Control Officer, the Permittee shall submit an annual emissions inventory report to the Department, Air Quality Division, Attention: Air Quality Emissions Unit Manager, in accordance with Rule 100 of the Maricopa County Air Pollution Control Regulations. The report shall include the throughput and any excess emissions reported during the previous calendar year.

D. Excess Emissions and Malfunction Reporting

- 1) Emissions in excess of an applicable emission limitation contained in this General Permit shall constitute a violation. For all situations that constitute an emergency, the requirements of Condition E of this Section shall apply. In all other circumstances, it shall be an affirmative defense if the owner and/or operator of the source has complied with the reporting requirements of Section 500 of this rule in a timely manner. [County Rule 140 § 401]

- 2) The Permittee shall report to the Control Officer any emissions in excess of the limits established by this General Permit. Such report shall be in two parts as specified below:

- a) Notification by telephone or facsimile within 24 hours of the time when the Permittee first learned of the occurrence of excess emissions, including all available information from Condition C.4) of this Section.
- b) Excess emissions report containing the information described in Condition C.4) of this Section within 72 hours of the notification required in Condition C.3)a) above.

[County Rule 140 § 501]

- 3) The excess emissions report shall contain the following information:

- a) The identity of each stack or other emission point where the excess emissions occurred.
- b) The magnitude of the excess emissions expressed in the units of the applicable emissions limitation and the operating data and calculations used in determining the magnitude of the excess emissions.
- c) The time and duration or expected duration of the excess emissions.
- d) The identity of the equipment from which the excess emissions emanated.
- e) The nature and cause of such emissions.
- f) The steps taken, if the excess emissions were the result of a malfunction, to remedy the malfunction and the steps taken or planned to prevent the recurrence of such malfunction.
- g) The steps that were or are being taken to limit the excess emissions. If the source's permit contains procedures governing source operation during periods of startup or malfunction and the excess emissions resulted from startup or malfunction, the report shall contain a list of steps taken to comply with the permit procedures.

[County Rule 140 § 502]

- 5) In the case of the continuous or recurring excess emissions, the notification requirements of this General Permit shall be satisfied if the source provides the required notification after excess emissions are first detected and includes in such notification an estimate of the time the excess emissions will continue. Excess emissions occurring after the estimated time period or changes in the nature of the emissions as originally reported shall require additional notification that meets the criteria of Conditions C.3) and C.4) above. [County Rule 140 § 503]

E. Duty to Provide Information [County Rule 220 § 301.5]

As directed, the Permittee or applicant for an ATO shall furnish to the Department any information requested pursuant to this General Permit within a reasonable time period and manner, as determined by the Control Officer. Failure to submit the requested information in a reasonable time period may lead to revocation of the ATO or denial of the application for an ATO under this General Permit.

If the Permittee has failed to submit any relevant facts or has submitted incorrect information in the application for an ATO, the Permittee shall, upon becoming aware of such failure or incorrect submittal, promptly submit such supplementary facts of corrected information.

F. Emergency Reporting Provision [County Rule 130]

- 1) An “emergency” means any situation arising from sudden and reasonably unforeseeable events beyond the control of the source, including acts of God, which situation requires immediate corrective action to restore normal operation, and that causes the source to exceed a technology-based emission limitation under this Permit, due to unavoidable increases in emissions attributable to the emergency. An emergency shall not include noncompliance to the extent caused by improperly designed equipment, lack of preventative maintenance, careless or improper operation, or operator error.
- 2) An emergency constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with the technology-based emission limitations, so long as the criteria in Condition E.3) of this Section are met.
- 3) The affirmative defense of emergency shall be demonstrated through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:
 - a. An emergency occurred and the Permittee can identify the cause or causes of the emergency;
 - b. At the time of the emergency, the permitted source was being properly operated;
 - c. During the period of the emergency, the Permittee took all reasonable steps to minimize levels of emissions that exceeded the emissions standards or other requirements in the permit; and
 - d. The Permittee, as soon as possible, telephoned the Control Officer, giving notice of the emergency, and submitted notice of the emergency to the Control Officer by certified mail, facsimile, or hand delivery within 2 working days of the time when emission limitations were exceeded due to the emergency. This notice shall contain a description of the emergency, any steps taken to mitigate emissions, and corrective action take.

- 4) In any enforcement proceeding, the Permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an emergency has the burden of proof.
- 5) The provisions of this rule are in addition to any emergency or upset provision contained in any applicable requirement.

Al Brown, MPA, RS
Maricopa County Air Pollution Control Officer

Issuance Date